

Farming, &c.

Management of Bees.

From the Albany Cultivator.

The destruction which took place among bees, last spring, has caused much inquiry respecting the cause. Believing that I can throw some light on the subject, I proceed, without further comment, to make a few remarks.

I commenced keeping bees in March, 1813 with only one swarm, and by the increase of this, in a few years, I was in possession of twenty hives—wintering nearly that number a great part of the time till the last season. Soon after I commenced I occasionally lost hives of bees, and on examination, I found that the young had died in their cells, where they had turned black, and produced an offensive smell. Why the young should thus die in the cells, was a matter to which I directed much inquiry. I had read several authors on bees, some of whom described the dying of the young bees in cells as a disease, but pointed out no satisfactory cause or remedy. In the month of June, about twenty years ago, I had five young swarms come out about ten o'clock in the forenoon. The weather being very hot, they all came out in the course of fifteen minutes, and were hived. In the afternoon of the same day, there was a thunder shower, which brought the wind north-west, and the weather turned cold, giving frost the next morning on low land. The consequence was the five old swarms from which the above young ones came, failed to increase. I attempted to winter them, but the following spring, they were all, except one dead. I then broke out the combs, and found dead young in the cells. This led me to the cause of the death of the young bees.

Two years after this a similar case occurred. After the bees swarmed, it came off cold as before. At night I covered the old hives with four young, with bed-quits and blankets, and on removing them the next morning, I discovered the bees were lively, humming at the lower entrance of the hive, and it was evident from the bursting of the caps of the cells at the entrance of the hive that the process of hatching had gone on as well as in a warm night. In eight days those old hives swarmed again, and some a third time, still leaving the old hives well stocked with bees. From that time till now, (fifteen or twenty years,) I have not lost a single swarm of bees by the young bees dying in their cells.

From this discovery and remedy, I have come to the conclusion that there is no disease in the young bees, while in the cell, that would cause their death or that of the parent stock. We all know among the feathered tribe, it is necessary to keep up a certain degree of heat by brooding, or otherwise, in order to produce young from the egg. Should a hen sit on her eggs one week and then leave them until they were perfectly cold, no further sitting would hatch them. Now, if the case in regard to the eggs may be properly called a disease, then we may say that the young bees in the cells die from disease. But it is well known that bees will recede to the upper part of the hive, when the weather is cold, and whenever this takes place, while the brood comb is filled with young, they invariably die.

This brings me now to speak of the past season, in which so many valuable swarms of bees have died. It may be recollected that the beginning of April last, was very warm and pleasant, and from the putting forth of early blossoms, such as those of the willow, alder, red or soft maple, the bees commenced their labor with great activity, bringing in pollen and honey in such quantities, that their cells and the brood comb, were soon filled. About the 20th or 25th of April, it was severely cold, lasting several days. This drove the bees up from the brood comb, and the young died in the cell. In my experience of thirty-three years in keeping bees, the last spring was the first time that the young died in the cells before swarming time. Out of eleven swarms which I had last spring, I lost five. My observation in regard to bees teaches that a full colony will secure themselves from cold, or from the moth, which is a good reason for putting back the second and third swarms. In wintering bees, I have tried burying in a sand hill; sometimes have put them in the cellar or the garret of the house, &c. I have had them do well in all these places, and have experienced great losses in all of them.

In reflecting upon the subject, I have been led to the construction of the proper house for the wintering and the summering of bees. I built one about two years ago, 10 by 24 feet, which will accommodate 24 swarms in the summer season, and double that number can be wintered in it. I had but two swarms in this building last April, but by closing my bee house a few days in the cold spell of weather the last of the month, those two have done as well as bees do in most seasons, swarming and making honey; whereas those that were out, died, as before stated, and many people in this vicinity lost all their bees. In the October number of the Cultivator for last volume, page 305, mention was made of my bee house, stating that a further explanation was expected. I have not now time to give this explanation, and perhaps it is less necessary, and I am compiling a manual on the management of bees, in which I shall show the advantages of my house by diagrams exhibiting all its parts. Hives of any construction can be kept in it. There are many patent bee hives; that of Colton, of which an engraving was given in the December number of the Cultivator, I think well adapted to the economy of the bee, and as it is double on every side, or nearly so, is well calculated to shield the bees from the cold as well as heat. I shall try in the coming season when I shall be better prepared to speak of its utility.

NATHAN HOWARD.

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the first of Sept. a red yearling Heifer, and about the 15th of October, a red two year old Steer, with one horn broken. Whoever will return them or give information so that they can be found shall be suitably rewarded.

ORVILLE ROBINSON.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1846. 485t

Stage Fare Reduced.

\$5 DOLLARS TO ALBANY OR TROY N.Y. A LINE of Coaches leave Haverhill, N.H. every day at 12 noon, arriving at Albany, N.Y. next evening in season for the western Boats.

Tickets can be obtained for \$5.00 to Albany or Troy. L. A. RUSSELL, Agent. Haverhill, N.H. Feb. 26, 1845. 395t

FLOUR.

OF the choicest brands, constantly on hand and for sale by E. HALL & CO. St. Johnsbury, Jan. 1, 1847. 492t

Moral Readings.

COMMITTHY WAYS TO GOD.

Reflection will teach a man that he should trust himself to the guidance of some superior being; and reason unites with revelation to tell us to commit thy ways to the Lord. Human life is such a journey that man needs a guide and provider. It is not in man that he can direct his steps.

Men are entirely ignorant of the future; hence, since we know not what our circumstances will be, ourselves cannot form the plans which may be best to be adopted. Every man may say in verity, thus far in life hath the Lord helped me. Our own present condition and that of all others, is utterly and entirely a way that was unknown to ourselves. The great and blessed God has been our conductor, though unseen, and it may be unacknowledged. Ought we not, then, to acknowledge him and commit our ways to him? Time is an ocean, and each person's life a voyage. Its tossings and heavings, its tempests and innumerable perils, should plainly tell to each voyager that himself cannot steer his frail, tempest-tost bark. He needs a pilot, if he would make the port of safety; he needs a helmsman other than himself. Let him commit his ways to God.

The world is a wilderness—a dark & thorny desert. Should the traveler attempt to tread its wilds alone? Let him remember, it is not in man that he can walk to direct his steps. He has not been that way before, and does he not need a guide? Fellow traveler, the only proper guide is God: to him let us commit our ways. It is rational and safe.

Voyager, traveler, by prayer commit thy ways to God. Venture not alone upon such an ocean, through such a wilderness. Thou canst not guide thine own bark, thou canst not direct thine own steps; every morning and evening ask wisdom of God.

THE PEN OF IRON.

When Bishop Latimer was on his trial, he first answered carelessly. But presently he heard the pen going behind the tapestry, which was taking down his words. Then he was careful what he said. There is an all recording pen behind the curtain of the skies, taking down our words and acts for judgment. It is a pen of iron. "The Sin of Judah is written with a pen of iron, and the point of a diamond." It graves deep its records on the imperishable tablets of eternity—a record of every thought, word and act—How ought we to live, since we can almost hear the all-recording pen going every hour, since we know that every day we are filling a page in the books that shall be opened at the judgment, and the records imperishable as eternity.

A rich landlord in England once performed an act of tyrannical injustice to a widowed tenant. The widow's son, who saw it, became a painter and years after succeeded in placing a painting of that scene where their oppressor saw it. As his eye fell on the picture, the rich man turned pale and trembled, and offered any sum to purchase it, that he might put it out of sight. If every scene of wickedness through which a man passes, should be painted, and the paintings hung about him, so that he would always see the portrait of himself with the evil passions expressed on his countenance, he would be wretched. Such a picture gallery, there is, and in eternity that sinner will dwell in it for every feature and lineament of the soul, in every feeling and act of wickedness is portrayed imperishably, and will be exhibited to the gaze of the universe forever.

By the discoveries of modern science, the rays of the sun are made to form the exact portrait on whom they shine. We are all living in the sun light of eternity, which is transferring to plates more enduring than brass the exact portrait of the soul in every successive act with all its attendant circumstances.

Interesting to the antiquarian, is the monument when he drags out from the sands of Egypt some obelisk, on which the pen of iron, and the points of a diamond, have graven the portraits, the attitudes, the dresses, and the pursuits of men, who lived and died 3000 years ago.

But none can enter the interest of that monument when from the silence of eternity shall be brought out tablets thick with the sculptured history of a sinful soul, and men and angels, with the sinner himself, shall gaze appalled on the faithful portraiture of a life of sin. Remember, then, oh transgressor, you must meet the record of your sin in eternity.—N. E. Puritan.

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Caledonia, ss. At a Probate Court held at the Probate Office in Danville, in said District, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847—Present, Hon. CHAS. S. DAVIS, Judge.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of Ryegate, said district, Guardian of the Estate of Abner Ryegate, deceased, makes application for license to sell the interest said minors have in the home-farm of said deceased, situated in Ryegate aforesaid, representing that a sale of his wards interest in the same would be beneficial to said minor.

Whereupon it is ordered that said application be heard and decided at the Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in said Danville, on the 15th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. and that said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, of said application, and of the time and place of hearing, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper printed at St. Johnsbury in said district, as soon as may be. By order of Court, 500w3 Attest, NORMAN DAVIS, Register.

BENJAMIN PERRY'S ESTATE. THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Caledonia, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the Estate of Benjamin Perry, late of Cabot, in said District, deceased, represented insolvent; and the term of six months from the 9th day of February, 1847, being allowed by said Court to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us—Do hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Perry, in Cabot, in said District, on the 28th day of May, 1847, and on the 6th day of August, 1847, at 10 o'clock forenoon, on each of said days. 500w3

TIMOTHY P. FULLER, } Commissioners. JACOB WAY, }

THIS may certify that J. Ezra Brigham, of Barnet, County of Caledonia, and State of Vermont, do hereby give my son Lewis W. Brigham, his time from now till he is 21 years of age, to transact business for himself, and that I will not claim any of his wages nor be held for any of his debts from this date. EZRA BRIGHAM. Barnet, March 4, 1847. 501w3

Tavern Stand and House-Hold Furniture for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 18th March inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the well known

TAVERN STAND

occupied by him situated at West Concord, on the stage road leading from St. Johnsbury to Lancaster, and the main travelled road from the north to Portland.

One half of the purchase money required on delivery of the stand, and a credit granted to suit purchaser for the remainder.

Also, will be sold at same time and place, a quantity of HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

West Concord, March 3, 1847. 501w2

NOTICE.

THE limited Partnership of the subscribers having nearly expired, and being desirous of settling the business of the present concern as soon as may be, their GOODS will be offered at PRICES to suit purchasers and all disposed of. J. JEWETT & CO.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers are requested to settle the same immediately. J. JEWETT & CO. Barnet, Feb. 15, 1847. 490w6

OILS.

OF Wormwood, Hemlock, Spruce, Pepper-mint, Cinnamon, Checkberry, Tansy, Anise, Lemon, Sassafras, Spearmint, Rosemary, Cedar, Cloves, Fir, Savine, Burgham, Lavender, Gardenia, Camelline, Goldenrod, Pennyroyal, Juniper, Origamum, Wormwood, Amber, Ambegria, for wild game, Fennel, Spike, Olive, Seneka, Croton, Almonds, Castor Oil and Oil of Rose, Hiera Pira, Prickly-ash, Pink, Valerian, Gentian, Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla, Seneka and Snake Roots, Bullard's Oil of Soap, Foxglove, Ext. Belladonna and Cinchona, Colchicum, Pure French Brandy and Holland Gin for medicinal use only; Tamarinds, Sago, Tapioca, Dean's Rhomantic Pills, Brandreth's do. Glass and metallic Syringes all sizes, Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Syrup Rhubarb and cough Syrup among numerous other medicines, all pure and true, for sale by J. C. BINGHAM. St. Johnsbury, Feb. 20, 1847. 490t

Chairs! Chairs!

ROCKING Chairs and Turned Tops wood seat Dining Chairs, for sale by E. JEWETT & CO. 490t

Trusses and Supporters.

DR. Robert Thompson's Uterine Truss, an efficient, neat and cheap instrument, for the cure of prolapsus uteri and attendant debility; also, Haycock's Abdominal Supporters, and Trusses of various kinds and sizes, for sale by J. C. BINGHAM. St. Johnsbury, Feb. 20, 1847. 490t

Tin Sap Spouts.

1200 Tin Sap Spouts for sale cheaply by E. JEWETT & CO. St. Johnsbury, Feb. 17, 1847. 490t

SUGAR PANS.

AM manufacturing Sugar Pans, from the whole sheet, of the following dimensions and prices: 1st size, 4 feet 10 inches long at bottom, 6 1/2 inches deep, 2 feet 2 inches wide. Price, \$7; weight, 35 to 40 lbs. 2d size, same width and depth, 6 inches shorter. Price, \$6; weight, 30 to 35 lbs. Those in want of the above article will do well to look at mine before buying elsewhere. Orders by stage attended to. D. ROYNTON. Danville, Vt. Feb. 20, 1847. 500w3

Vegetable Internal Remedy FOR THE PILLS.

A Cure for Life Secured. DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of mercurial Locks.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. Y. City, is the only truly successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public. Mark this: it is an internal remedy—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner. Each box contains 12 doses, at 1-4 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

Affectionary Diseases. Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In inflammation and congestion of the liver and spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder; in inflammatory and mercurial rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Purifying the Blood. For all impurities of the blood, arising from the impure use of mercury, or other causes; for all diseases of the skin and scrofulous affections; all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the head, producing dizziness and distress Dr. Upham's Electuary is entirely unrivaled.

To married Ladies. Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent inflammation of the stomach, bowels and spine, weakness of the back, flow of blood to the head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for pregnant ladies, and the most useful cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, without pain or irritation, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Cure for Life Guaranteed. The Electuary contains no mineral medicaments, aloe, colocynth, gamboge, or other powerful and irritating purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions a cure for life is guaranteed. Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis. J. S. HORTON, 139 Washington St. Boston. General Agent for the New England States.

AGENTS—St. Johnsbury, J. C. Bingham; Lyndon, Fuller & Co.; Brownstown, F. D. Merrill; Wells River, T. Shedd; Craftsbury, W. L. Hastings; Derby Line, T. C. Butler; and dealers in medicine generally in N. England. 476t

TEAS! TEAS!

103 Chests Tea.

FULLER & CO. have just received from a recent large cargo sale in Boston, one hundred and three Chests Gunpowder, Y. Hyson, Powchong, and Oolong Tea, which will be sold by the package or less quantity, at a very small advance from cost, for cash. Lyndon, Feb. 13, 1847. 497t

TOBACCO and SNUFF.

50 Boxes superior chewing Tobacco; 300 lbs. Scotch do. FULLER & CO. Feb. 1847. 497t

FIGS, RAISINS and COFFEE.

100 DRUMS FIGS; 100 Kegs and Boxes Raisins; 800 lbs. Coffee.

All the above goods will be sold as low for cash as can be bought in Concord, N. H., Burlington or Montpelier. FULLER & CO. Lyndon, Feb. 4, 1847. 497t

SALT and LAMP OIL.

200 Bushels T. I. and coarse Western Salt; 3000 lbs. Rock do. for Butter; 100 gallons Lamp Oil. FULLER & CO. Lyndon, Feb. 4, 1847. 497t

BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, at extremely low prices for cash. FULLER & CO. Feb. 1847. 497t

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers give notice that they are now receiving

NEW GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and former customers—comprising a large and handsome assortment of many of the leading articles for the season, and making now their assortment complete.—Prices exceedingly low. E. HALL & CO. St. Johnsbury, Jan. 1, 1847. 492t

CONSULTATION.

BUCHANAN'S

HUNGARIAN BALSAM

OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma,

and other Diseases of the

CHEST and LUNGS.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!—Another Life

saved after the Doctors could do no more!

Bath, Me. Feb. 24, 1845. Dr. Bradlee—Sir

—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of

the beneficial effects of Buchanan's Hungarian

Balm, on my daughter, who had been for a

number of years afflicted with a bad cough,

pain in the side, raising blood, and all those

pains and troubles which attend that insidious

disease, consumption. I employed several dis-

tinguished physicians at great expense, who,

after numerous visits, and many experiments,

finally declared that they could do no more! I

was then advised by a friend to try Buchanan's

Hungarian Balm. I did so, and the result

has been most astonishing. My daughter is

entirely cured, and is now attending to her

customary duties. I paid \$200 for physicians

and medicine, without any sort of benefit, while

\$6 worth of Hungarian Balm has removed

the disease, restored the strength, and brought

on a healthy system. JOHN YOUNG.

JUSTISSHLY CURED OF CONSUMPTION!—Two cases pronounced beyond the reach

of medical aid! Augusta, Me. May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balm has

been the most infinite service to me. I have

been cured of an affection of the lungs, which

was thought to be incurable by all my friends,

by the use of a few bottles. One of my chil-

dren was also restored to health, after being

pronounced beyond the reach of medical aid!

and this medicine is now my constant resort

in case of any difficulty in the throat and lungs.

Yours truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belmont, Me. June, 1845. Dr. Bradlee—Sir

Mr. Clark of Palmyra, Me. a friend of mine,

was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough,

pain in the side, general debility, &c. He con-

sulted several doctors, who prescribed for him,

but was finally told he could not get well! He

stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow

worse, until he was so weak he could scarcely

sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Bal-

sam, procured a bottle, and continued to take

it according to the directions—and, strange to

say, in a few months he was a strong man, and

as he believes, permanently cured. Yours,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!—Important testimony of Physicians and

Druggists. Burlington, Vt. Nov. 1, 1845. Dr

Bradlee—Sir: The astonishing sale of Buchan-

an Hungarian Balm obliges us to order a further

supply. Please send as before, a sufficiency

for six months. We can give you, if you desire

it, certificates from numerous individuals who

have not only been relieved from asthma, colds,

and coughs, but from those who have been brought

up from nearly seated consumption—and literally

snatched from the grave! As a remedy for

such complaints, we confidently believe it has

never been surpassed. PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me. May 25, 1845. Dr. Bradlee—Dear

Sir—The Hungarian Balm is, beyond all

question, a most perfect and admirable prepa-

ration for diseases of the lungs. I have used it

in my family, and my professional practice for

more than two years, with the most uniform

and entire success, in cases of severe pulmona-

ry disease, and I can conscientiously recom-

mend it to all who are afflicted, as the most cer-

tain remedy for such diseases with which I am

acquainted. Yours, F. T. STORER, M. D.

AGENTS—St. Johnsbury, J. C. Bingham; Ly-

ndon, Fuller & Co.; Brownstown, F. D. Merrill;

Wells River, T. Shedd; Craftsbury, W. L. Hastings;

Derby Line, T. C. Butler; and dealers in

medicine generally in N. England. 476t

New Stage Arrangement from Boston to Canada.

ON and after Jan. 1, 1847, Stages will leave Franklin, N. H., every day, on the arrival of the first train of cars from Boston, at 12 M., passing through New Hampton, Holderness, Plymouth, Campton, Thornton, Woodstock, Lincoln, Franconia Notch, to Littleton, to lodge first night. Leave Littleton next morning, viz: Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, passing through Whitefield, Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford, Columbia, Colebrook, Stewartstown to Canaan, Vt. Stages leave Canaan, Vt. for Compton, Sherbrooke, and Montreal, L. C., in connection with the above—returning opposite days through the above named places.

ALSO, STAGES LEAVE

Littleton for Whitefield and Lancaster, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at seven A. M.—returning opposite days through the above named places, making a daily stage from BOSTON to LANCASTER, N. H.

Railroad Line from Boston to

Canada East.

Stages leave Franklin, N. H., daily, on the arrival of the first train of cars from Boston, passing through Plymouth, Franconia Notch, to Littleton, to lodge first night. Leave Littleton next morning at seven, for Lyndon, Vt., passing through Waterford, and St. Johnsbury to connect with Canada Stages passing through Burke, Sutton, Sheffield, Wheelock, Glover, Barton, Brownington, Derby, to Stanstead, Canada East—returning opposite days through the above named places, making a daily stage from Stanstead to Boston, by the way of LITTLETON, N. H. and FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS.

The above is twelve miles the shortest route from Stanstead to Boston, Fare as Cheap, and as good teams and coaches, and quicker driven than any other Stage Line from Boston to Stanstead.

ALSO, STAGES LEAVE